hectare yield of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Although the per hectare yield of foodgrains in India is one of the lowest, it has shown an upward trend during the last few years, particularly in case of wheat and rice.

(b) The measures being taken by Government to increase the per hectare yield in the country, *inter-alia*, include:

(i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated areas;

(ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit etc;

(iii) Increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme from 56 million ha. in 1984-85 to 70.5 million ha. by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(iv) Greater attention to dryland farming through watershed management, use of seed-cum-fertiliser drills, increased use of fertiliser and seed of short duration varieties and cultivation of coarse grains and pulses;

(v) Production of sufficient seeds of different classes, namely, breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed so as to cover targetted areas under High Yielding Programme. It is envisaged to replace 20 per cent seed of self-pollinated varieties and 100 per cent of hybrids, each year;

(vi) Adoption of area approach in potential districts for increasing the production of various crops;

(vii) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures;

(viii) Introduction of cropping systems to overcome risks of crop failures due to droughts;

(ix) Assuring remunerative prices of various food crops to the farmers and their announcement before the sowing season and also organisational support for purchase of commodities at these prices;

(x) Intensification of research efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers;

(xi) To protect the interests of both farmers and consumers by attending to the requirements of production, processing, storage, marketing and distribution in an integrated manner.

Removal of encroachments from public land in Delhi

568. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to prevent unauthorised constructions and to remove encroachments of public lands in Delhi;

(b) the number of Jhuggis shifted or removed and the number of unauthorised constructions demolished during the current year in Delhi; and

(c) the number of persons against whom prosecutions have been launched for unauthorised constructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The remedial steps taken for prevention of encroachments on public land in Delhi are indicated in the annexed statement (*See* below).

(b) DDA, during the period from 1-1-86 to 30-6.86, removed 9780 encroachments (8535 jhuggis and 1245 miscellaneous structures). 6039 evic-

tees were provided alternative accommodation which include 5808 residential and 231 commercial sites|camps.

MCD has removed and demolished 693 and 576 jhuggis respectively during the year.

NDMC removed 900 jhuggis etc. from Government and municipal lands and demolished 60 unauthorised structures during the current year.

572 numbers of jhuggis etc. were removed|demolished by the Department of Railways.

Information from Delhi Cantonment Board and the Ministry of Defence has not been received.

(c) The number of prosecutions launched by various organisations is as follows:—

Name of the Organisations	No. of production launched
DDA	79 (during the last three months)
MCD	155 (complaints lodged with the police upto June, 1986 under the amended provisions of DMC Act.)
NDMC	27 (Prosecution launched under the amended section 195-A of Punjab Municipal Act.)

Statement

The following remedial steps have been taken:—

(i) A directive was issued to all concerned that encroachment on public property should be checked in the very beginning and not allowed to become permanent when it becomes difficult to remove them.

(ii) The Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee area) and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation) Act, 1971 were amended in May, 1984 to declare unauthorised construction and encroachment cognizable offences and also provide for Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals against the orders of demolition in Delhi to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. The provisions relating, to the declaration of these as 'cognizable offences' had been enforced last year. The provisions relating to setting up Appellate Tribunals have also since been enforced (with effect from 10-2-86 in respect of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and Punjab Municipal Act and 24-2-86 in respect of Delhi Development Act).

(iii) A meeting was taken by the Home Minister on 18-6-85 in which guidelines were laid down for prevention and checking of unauthorised construction and it was decided to fix responsibility for this purpose at fairly high level in the concerned organisations.

Erosion by Brahmaputra River

569. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether erosion of soil has taken place in Upper Assam by the Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to save Jorhat and